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During my boyhood I listened to the advocates and the opponents of the war against Mexico, and realized that, however profitable to us, it was not justifiable. During the period from 1850 to the opening of field hostilities between the two sections of the Union, there seemed to me never a time when wise treatment would have failed to accomplish more of good than did the work of slaughter. And we all realize how much of evil has come to us by reason of the absurd Spanish-American contention.

Japan wants peace, not war. Her starving poor are paying the cost of her glorious victory, and the Russian peasant continues to toil and hunger as the war tax is collected.

Wise economic conditions will in time prevail, and the incentive for war will be removed. Meanwhile let all who love peace strive for its attainment, knowing that it is the ultimate possible good.

Serving as a Confederate soldier during the war between the States, I learned much, and would not now under like conditions consent to serve in even a war of defense.

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### Field Secretary's Report for March.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

March has been a month of live issues and intense interest. Perhaps first in importance is the annual protest against the increase of the navy. The Field Secretary sent out one hundred and fifty personal letters to prominent citizens of Chicago, most of them business men, suggesting that they write to their Congressmen. Copies of some of the protests sent in response to this appeal have been forwarded to this office and are extremely interesting reading, showing as they do how our foremost business men feel on the subject.

Highly significant, too, is the tone of certain editorials which have appeared this month. The great Chicago papers, like the *Tribune*, *Record Herald* and *Daily News*, have all published powerful articles calling attention to the excessive and ever-increasing burdens imposed by competitive arming.

Another highly important sign of the times is the action of the Superintendent of Education of Cook County, Dr. A. F. Nightingale. Henceforth in the study of the United States history in the schools of the county, the details of wars and battles will be omitted, and only the causes and effects studied. Dr. Nightingale feels that there is so much ground to cover that time should be spent only on the most important things. He also argues that the pupils should be trained to a new and higher type of heroism.

In order to gather information concerning the peace outlook from all over the country, the Field Secretary has just sent out over a hundred letters to a few prominent persons in each State and Territory, except those in which the American Peace Society already has Branches or Auxiliaries. The object of this inquiry is to organize State Branches all over the Union if possible.

When the Field Secretary addressed the Men's Club of the Congregational Church of Evanston recently, of which church Dr. William T. McElveen is pastor, a committee was appointed by the club to canvass for members for the Peace Society. Is not this like the

times of Worcester and Channing and Ladd, when the peace appeal was made chiefly to the churches? And is there not here a suggestion for a great many other churches and peace workers throughout the land?

The new Chicago Peace Society goes steadily on with its work. Cases of Peace Congress Proceedings have been shipped to Japan and New York, and others will follow to Philadelphia and other centres of peace work.

The Northwestern University Law School has a special fund for the purchase of publications bearing on international arbitration. Valuable works in various languages have been acquired, and as the members of the Peace Society may have access to this collection, which is located in Chicago, the heavy expense of building up a large reference library in the office is avoided.

A prominent lawyer, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Peace Society, has been appointed a committee to gather facts concerning the immigration act now before Congress and to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee as to its probable effect upon the relations between the United States and Japan.

153 La Salle Street, Chicago, March 16.

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### Work of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, GENERAL SECRETARY.

Since the third annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, reported in the January *Advocate of Peace*, our movement has received a new impetus. When the third convention expressed itself in favor of establishing a permanent office and of editing a monthly journal, to be devoted to the interests of the Association and the international student movement in general, the delegates were not at all sure whether their wish could be carried into execution, for there was no financial backing within sight.

A few days after the convention, however, through our esteemed ex-president, George W. Nasmyth of Cornell University, the necessity for both these steps in advance was demonstrated to Mr. Ginn's International School of Peace, with the result that considerable aid is now coming to our movement. A permanent office has been established at Madison through the generosity of Mr. Ginn, through which business can be conducted with system and dispatch.

The second step, that of publishing a monthly magazine, has also been taken. The first issue of this publication, *The Cosmopolitan Student*, has just appeared. It has forty-four pages of reading matter and is profusely illustrated. The magazine, we feel confident, will bind the Association much more closely together and will focus and concentrate the efforts of the peace workers in our universities and colleges.

A number of our local clubs have during the last two months had the good fortune to listen to Mr. Edwin D. Mead's inspiring lectures on the peace movement. In every case Mr. Mead was instrumental in giving to the university communities in which he lectured an entirely new conception of the usefulness and mission of the Cosmopolitan Clubs. In one case especially, a club was leading a struggling existence because the faculty and

community scoffed at the idea of a club of all nations. It was not until Mr. Mead clearly and cogently pointed out to them the great opportunity which the Americans have of learning from the foreigner, and of doing by him what they would have him do by them were they to visit his country, that the club found favor.

At present we are in most of our clubs centering our attention upon May 18th, Hague Day. In each community in which there is a Cosmopolitan Club we are trying to induce the university authorities to call a general convocation of students and citizens in which some speaker of national reputation is to discuss the peace movement.

Our movement continues to expand with phenomenal rapidity. Within the last few weeks two new clubs have been organized, one at Pennsylvania State College and one at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nor is this all. At Wooster, at Indiana, at Western Reserve, at St. Louis University, there is every indication that soon new branches will spring up. Thus do we hope to march steadily onward until a university will consider itself hardly respectable if it does not have a Cosmopolitan Club.

The executive chapter of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs for this year, that at the University of Illinois, had the misfortune of seeing its beautiful home visited by a conflagration on March 14, which caused a damage of about \$2,500. Yet even this could not destroy the enthusiasm of the members, for, says a letter from one of its members, "the fellows, some of whom are paying their way through, are hit pretty hard, but we keep in good spirits. This is another test for our club, and we are going through it in fine shape. Although temporarily spread over the Twin City, our strong union is not broken, and in a meeting held right after the fire, we had a record attendance."

This is a characteristic of Cosmopolitans wherever found. Though our members represent every nationality, creed and color, they stand united. "Above all nations is humanity" is the proud motto of the Association. Humanity, all embracing, all including, linked with the idea of brotherly love, of sympathetic understanding, of service to mankind, of "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men" — that is a bond of union far transcending national, religious or color lines of demarcation.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

## Peace Society of the City of New York.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The circulation of our battleship circular has met with a very friendly and enthusiastic reception from the press in various parts of the country and Canada. One large New York City Daily, as well as papers in the states of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio, are reproducing the circular in its entirety in a full page article with cuts, which will be supplemented by editorial comments.

The representatives of the peace societies in Southern California, Illinois, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and the Mohonk Arbitration Conference have written us enthusiastic letters ordering large numbers of the circulars for distribution in their work. A

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken twenty thousand copies for use among the clergy of his denomination. One gentleman writes us: "Let me congratulate you on the happy and graphic presentation of these stupendous figures. You have visualized the argument." Another, a life member of our Society: "I want to congratulate you on the '\$12,000,000 Battleship Circular,' which has just come to my notice. It is without exception the most effective peace circular that I have even seen."

The editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the West writes us: "We have your circular of the 14th. You voice the sentiment, I think, of about ninety-seven per cent. of the American public. The expense of this government in maintaining a standing army and navy is bound to have a reaction in time. We have recruiting stations all over the United States, taking our best men from the workshops and the farms, and giving them a trip around the world at our expense, and it is time it should stop. I am more than pleased that somebody is trying to wake the people up to these conditions."

*The Independent*, in an editorial on this circular, entitled "Naval Madness," on March 3, says: "If Congress will do nothing, the American people must act. In these United States, whose geographical isolation is a better protection from enemies without than fifty navies, the people will not be fooled much longer in going along the path whose destination is national bankruptcy, simply for the sake of the Navy Leagues, ordnance manufacturers and every incipient 'Fighting Bob' who hopes some day to lead another American armada on its gastronomic voyage around the world. Besides, this mad scramble to beat Europe completely ignores The Hague and the other peaceful agencies already in existence for the settling of international difficulties."

The Society has just completed arrangements for a course of lectures to be given before the students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on the peace movement. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer will begin the course on April 14, and will take for his subject "The Rationality of Peace as Against War." He will be followed on the 21st by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who will speak on the "Commercial Causes of Militarism and Industrial Reasons for Peace." Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak on the 28th on "Perpetual Peace or Perpetual War," and Mr. Hamilton Holt will close the course on May 5 with his illustrated lecture on "The Federation of the World."

## The American School Peace League.

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS, SECRETARY.

One of the most illuminating publications in the interest of the school peace movement is the "Memorial Day Annual," issued by C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Instruction in Wisconsin. The opening words of the foreword admirably express the significance of observing patriotic holidays:

"In the lives of progressive nations events of transcendent importance have taken place on certain dates. The most important of these dates are celebrated each recurring anniversary and form the patriotic holidays of the year. The events celebrated are connected with the successful defense or establishment of principles to which the